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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1909.

四月七日星期四

英港七月七日

36 LFB ANNUAL.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS \$15,000,000
Sterling \$15,000,000
Silver \$15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS
Hod. Mr. W. J. Gleeson—Chairman,
H. E. Tomkins, Esq.—Deputy Chairman,
J. W. Bandow, Esq., E. Shellam, Esq.,
M. G. Barrett, Esq., R. Shawan, Esq.,
G. S. Gobey, Esq., H. A. Sheb, Esq.,
W. Helm, Esq., H. A. W. Slade, Esq.,
G. L. Lehmann, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER :
Hongkong—R. M. SMITH.
MANAGER :
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED :
On Current Account at the rate of 1 per cent.
per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS :
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
J. R. M. SMITH, -
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1909. [17]

Banks

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$24,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS \$15,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA

Branches and Agents.

TOKIO, GHEFOO, TIENSIN,
KOKI, PEKIN,
OSAKA, NEWCHWANG,
NAGASAKI, DALNY,
LONDON, PORTARTHUR,
LYONS, ANTUNG,
NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO,
HONOLULU, LIOYANG,
BOMBAY, MUKDEN,
SHANGHAI, TIE-LING,
HANKOW, CHANG-CHUN.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 1 per cent.
per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed deposit—

For 3 months 4% per cent.

6 " 3% "

3 " 2% "

TAKEO TAKAMIGUCHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1909. [17]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be
obtained on application.

(INTEREST on deposits allowed at 1% PER
CENT. per annum.

Deposits may transfer at their option
balance of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

J. R. M. SMITH,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1909. [21]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$1,200,000
RESERVE FUND \$1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS
TOMS \$1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT
ACCOUNT at the rate of 1 per cent. per
annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 3 months, 4 per cent.

6 " 3% "

3 " 2% "

WM. DICKSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1909. [21]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING
CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$3,350,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,322,222
RESERVE FUND GOLD \$3,350,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,322,222

HEAD OFFICE :
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE :
THREADBEND HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF
ENGLAND, LIMITED.
THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE
WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description
of Banking and Exchange Business,
receives Money in Current Account at the
rate of 1% per annum on daily balance and ac-
cepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates :—
For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.

6 " 4 " "

3 " 1 " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1909. [18]

NEDERLANDSche HANDEL
MAATSCHAPPIJ,
(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED: 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (L3,750,000).
RESERVE FUND FL. 6,125,745
(about £10,479).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES :—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai,
Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Choribon,
Tegal, Pecalongan, Pasuruan, Tjilatap,
Padang, Medan (Del), Palembang, Kota
Raja (Achern), Bandjarmasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colom-
bo, Madras, Puducherry, Colombo, Bang-
kok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy,
Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney,
New York, San Francisco, etc.

LONDON BANKERS :
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS
BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for
collection Bills of Exchange, issues
letters of credit on its Branches and cor-
respondents in the East, on the Continent, in
Great Britain, America, and Australia, and
transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account 1% per annum on daily
balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.

Do. 6 do. 4% do.

Do. 3 do. 3% do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 22nd July 1909. [19]

Intimations.

A GREAT CHANCE!

A GREAT CHANCE!

Grasp it ! Or you will
never get another chance of
getting such cheap goods
which will be had at our
AUTUMN SALE commencing
October 15th.

FASHIONS of Spring and
Summer Regal Oxford Shoes
in 1/2 Sizes.

\$10 net.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1909. [19]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask
ex Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$8.45 per Bag
ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1909. [19]

Banks

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES
named—

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
TAKAO, SHANGHAI, MOJI, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, BOMBAY, SHANGHAI, LONDON, &c.	PALEMO, DELHI, HIMALAYA, CAYLON	9th Oct., 15th Oct., Noon.	Freight only. Freight and Passage. See Special Advertisements.
COLOMBO, PORT SAID, &c.	CAPT. J. B. FERGUSON, CAPT. G. W. GORDON, CAPT. L. E. S. SPICE, R.M.R.	10th Oct.	Freight and Passage.

For further particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 7th October, 1909. [19]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NEW SEASON'S STOCK OF FOOTBALL BOOTS.

CHROME

\$6.50

and

\$8.00

per pair.

RUSSET

\$6.00

and

\$7.00

per pair.

FOOTBALLS. FOOTBALL STOCKINGS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [19]

Champagnes, Sherries,
Marsalas, Madeiras,
Ports, Claret, Burgundies,
Brandies, Hocks & Moselles,
Whiskies, Vermouths,
Bitters, Liqueurs,
Ales, Beers and Stouts.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

Wine & Spirit Merchants,
15, Queen's Road Central. [19]

Hongkong, 1st September, 1909. [19]

Hotels.

BELLE HOTEL
VIEW (Regd. 1909)
BAND NEXT SUNDAY,
3RD October, 1909.
COLD DRINKS—ICES
commencing 5 p.m. sharp.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKETT'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS Tel. 66.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1909. [19]

Shipping—Steamers

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF
THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,360 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,160 Tons, "KINSHAN" 1,695 Tons.
Departure from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), and 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departure from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5:15 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mail, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation. Lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each cabin.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-TAI" 1,165 Tons and "SUI-AN" 1,165 Tons.
Departure from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. and at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Departure from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7:30 A.M. and at 2 P.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HOI-SANG" 457 Tons.
Departure from Macao to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.
Departure from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF
HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND
THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Entimation.

Legislative Council.

IMPORTANT NEW BILLS.

A PROTRACTED SITTING.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber this afternoon. Present:—His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., His Excellency Major-General R. G. Broadwood, C.B. (Commanding the Forces), Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary), Hon. W. R. Davies (Attorney-General), Hon. Mr. C. M. Messer (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Mr. P. N. H. Jones (Director of Public Works), Hon. Mr. F. J. Badley (Captain Superintendent of Police), Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin (Registrar General), Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M.G., Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart, and Mr. C. Clementi (Clerk of Councils).

ABSENT.

Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresham.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

FINANCIAL MINUTE.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minute No. 41. It was agreed that it be referred to the Finance Committee.

PAPERS.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table the following papers:—

Summary of Recommendations made by the Retirement Committee.

Draft Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1910.

Financial Statements in connection with the Estimate for 1910.

Abstract shewing differences between the Estimates of Expenditures for 1909 and 1910.

LIQUOR LICENCES.

The Resolution under section 6 of the Liquor Licences Extension Ordinance, 1908, was not proceeded with.

MARKET BYE-LAWS.

On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, seconded by the Colonial Treasurer, a new set of bye-laws in substitution for all bye-laws originally contained in or since added to schedule B of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinances 1903-1909 under the heading "Markets," was unanimously adopted.

MALICIOUS DAMAGE.

The Attorney General moved, the third reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Malicious Damage Ordinance, 1865.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

The Bill was read a third time and passed.

MINISTERIAL DUTIES.

The Attorney General moved and the Colonial Secretary seconded the third reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to relieve the Governor-in-Council of certain duties.

Agreed.

The Bill was read a third time and passed.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding five million six hundred and twenty-five thousand six hundred and eighty-three dollars to the Public Service of the year 1910.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

The Bill was read a first time.

The Governor's remarks, in introducing the Colonial Estimates for 1910, and the full text of the Appropriation Bill will be found elsewhere in this issue.

LIQUORS ORDINANCE AMENDMENT.

The Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Liquors Ordinance, 1909.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

Agreed.

This Bill proposes to effect two urgent amendments in the Liquors Ordinance, 1909. The first is to meet the case of contracts entered into before the passing of the Ordinance which contain no provision as to payment of duty. The second relates to contracts for sale of liquor duty paid when a change in the rate of duty is made between contract and clearance. The latter is adopted from the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, section 20.

The section of the Bill, which makes the foregoing provisions, reads as follows:—

2. The following sections are hereby added to the Principal Ordinance and shall be inserted after section 3 thereof:—

"30. When any written contract for the sale of intoxicating liquors entered into before the 17th September, 1909, contains no reference to the payment of Customs duties the seller before paying any duty on such liquors under this Ordinance shall take the directions of the purchaser, as to whether he wishes the liquor to be stored to his order in a King's or Licensed Warehouse or to be delivered to him duty paid, and the seller shall comply with such directions, and in the first case any additional landing or storage charges not provided for in the contract shall be paid by the purchaser, and in the second case any duty paid by the seller may be added to the contract price for the liquor and be recovered by the seller from the purchaser as if it formed part of the contract price.

30. In the event of any increase, decrease, or repudiation of the Customs duties chargeable under this Ordinance upon any intoxicating liquor after the making of any contract agreement for the sale or delivery of such liquor duty paid, it shall be lawful for the seller, in case such increase shall accrue before the clearance and delivery from the warehouse of such liquor, at such increased duty, and after payment thereof, to add so much money to the contract price as will be equivalent to such increase of duty, and he shall be entitled to be

paid and to sue for and recover the same; and it shall be lawful for the purchaser under any such contract, or agreement, in case such decrease or repudiation shall take effect before the clearance and delivery from the warehouse, such decreased duty, or free of duty at the case may be, to deduct so much money from the contract price as will be equivalent to such decrease of duty or repudiated duty, and he shall be liable to pay or be sued for in respect of such deduction."

INSPECTION OF BOILERS.

The Bill entitled an Ordinance to provide for the periodical inspection of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers, was read a first time on the motion of the Attorney General, seconded by the Colonial Secretary.

The object of the Bill is to provide for the inspection of steamboilers and "prime movers" with the view to safeguard persons employed in and about buildings where such machinery is used.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' PENSIONS.

The Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Ordinance, 1908.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

Carried.

The object of the Ordinance is to repeal section 19 of the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Ordinance, 1908, which limits the pension of an orphan to one-fourth of the widow's pension in cases where there are less than three children entitled to pension, and to provide that the whole amount of the widow's pension shall be equally divided among the children of a pensionable age.

WOMEN AND GIRLS PROTECTION.

The first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Protection of Women and Girls Ordinance, 1897, as amended by the Protection of Women and Girls Amendment Ordinance, 1905, was passed on the motion of the Attorney General, seconded by the Colonial Secretary.

This Bill provides that where, on an indictment for an indecent assault on a girl under the age of seven years the evidence of the girl in respect of whom the offence is charged to have been committed or the evidence of any other child under seven years of age is tendered, such evidence though the witness be not sworn or affirmed may be admitted where such girl or other child does not, in the opinion of the Court before which the charge is heard, understand the nature of an oath or affirmation and such Court thinks the girl or other child is possessed of sufficient intelligence and understands the duty of speaking the truth, extending in this respect to charges of indecent assault on children the law with regard to the admission of evidence on charges of defilement of children of tender age.

The Bill also empowers the jury or Magistrate, as the case may be, before whom a charge of rape or of carnal knowledge of a girl under twelve years of age is heard, to acquit such charge and to convict of either of the lesser offences of defilement of a girl between twelve and sixteen, or of procuring of a woman or girl, or of carnal knowledge of a female idiot, or of indecent assault on the evidence

of the case may be.

In order to prevent as far as possible young persons from being brought to the Colony for immoral purposes a new sub-section is added to section 18 of the Principal Ordinance under which it will be an offence to knowingly harbour a girl under eighteen years of age taken out of the possession and against the control of her father, mother or other person having the charge of her.

TRADE MARKS.

The Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Law relating to Trade Marks.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

Bill read a first time.

Bill read a first time.

In the memorandum accompanying the Bill, the Attorney General explains that the law and practice relating to trade marks in this Colony is not consistent with the law and practice in force in the United Kingdom. The latter was consolidated in 1905 and is embodied in the Trade Marks Act, 1905, and the Rules made thereunder.

It is considered desirable to introduce that Act and those Rules into the Colony with only such alterations as are necessary, so that our law and practice may be as far as possible uniform with those at home.

The principal alterations that have been made are:—

The substitution of the Governor for the Board of Trade; an applicant for registration has the option of appealing from the Registrar either to the Governor or to the Court (Section 9) and in opposed cases an appeal from the Registrar lies either to the Court or by consent of the parties to the Governor (Section 14).

A new section (12) has been introduced empowering the Court to remove a mark from the Register for non-use in Hongkong if the mark is registered and in use in any part of the British Dominions (c.f. Section 37 of English Act).

A proviso has been added to Section 38 to prevent the removal of a mark from the Register for non-use in Hongkong if the mark is registered and in use in any part of the British Dominions (c.f. Section 37 of English Act).

A special section (43) has been introduced empowering the Court to remove a mark from the Register on application made within 7 years from registration and upon proof that the mark conflicts with a mark which was registered in any part of the British Dominions from which the goods covered by the mark originate before the registration of the first-mentioned mark in Hongkong.

The offence created by Section 6 is limited to falsely representing a mark as registered in Hongkong which is not so registered (Section 67 of English Act).

RECREATION GROUNDS.

The Attorney General moved, and the Colonial Secretary seconded, the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to provide for the

reservation of certain lands in Victoria, in the Peak District, and in Kowloon as Recreation Grounds, and to provide for Regulations as to the use thereof.

Carried.

The title of the Bill explains its purpose.

The open spaces mentioned in the Bill have been used for some years as recreation grounds, and their being opened as such has been officially notified but there has been no legislative sanction to their being set apart for such purposes. The boundaries of the King's Park have only recently been determined, and the Park proposed to be set aside in the King's Park.

The Bill confers power to make regulations for ensuring the better enjoyment of these recreation grounds.

The reservations are those specified in section 1 of the Bill, which reads:—

The pieces of land situate in Victoria, in the Peak District, and in Kowloon, respectively known as "Blake Gardens," "West End Park," "Peak Garden," and "King's Park," delineated and shown on plans marked respectively "Blake Gardens," "West End Park," "Peak Garden," and "King's Park" signed by the Director of Public Works and countersigned by the Governor and deposited in the Land Office of this Colony shall be henceforth reserved as open spaces and be appropriated for the purposes of public recreation. Provided that if at any time hereafter it shall appear to the Governor that it is necessary or desirable in the interest either of the Imperial Government or of the Government of this Colony, that such land or any portion thereof should be reappropriated, it shall be lawful for the Governor to re-appropriate such land or any portion thereof and use it, or allow its use for other purposes.

PUBLIC PLACES REGULATION.

The first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Public Places Regulation Ordinance, 1870, was passed. The motion was made by the Attorney General seconded by the Colonial Secretary.

It is provided in the Bill that it shall be lawful for the Governor from time to time to authorise the temporary closing or enclosure of the whole or any portion of any public place (including any Recreation Ground as defined by any Recreation Ground Ordinance) for any period not exceeding seven consecutive days for the purposes of exhibitions, lectures, concerts, athletic contests, amateur performances, bazaars or sales-of-work or, for any other purposes of a scientific, educational, charitable or social nature, and to authorise any society, club, committee, corporation, persons or person to grant admission to the building, garden or place or portion thereof so closed or enclosed by ticket or otherwise or payment of such sum of money as the Governor may approve or without payment, and any monies received for such admission may be applied for such purposes as the Governor may approve.

CHINESE EXTRADITION.

The Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Chinese Extradition Ordinance, 1882.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

Bill read a first time.

This amendment is made at the request of the Chief Justice who has pointed out that the provision requiring his attendance at the Executive Council to assist in the consideration of a question whether an alleged fugitive criminal should be surrendered might lead to His Honour being placed in an embarrassing situation, as a fugitive, whose surrender had been decided upon, might thereafter apply to the Chief Justice for a writ of Habeas Corpus to test the validity of an order for his surrender.

POSTPONEMENT.

The second reading of the following Bills was postponed:

Bill entitled An Ordinance to authorise the Construction and Maintenance of a Harbour of Refuge upon and over certain portions of the Sea Bed Frontage situated upon the Harbour frontage at Tsaioktsui, Mongkoktsui, and Yau-mati, Kowloon, in this Colony.

Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Tramway Ordinance, 1902.

Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Liquor Licences Ordinance, 1898, and the Liquor Licences Extension Ordinance, 1908, and to repeal the Liquor Licences Amendment Ordinance, 1902.

Bill entitled an Ordinance to set apart certain Crown Land to be used as a burial ground for persons professing the Christian Religion, other than members of the Roman Catholic Church.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Council adjourned until Thursday, the 21st inst.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the meeting of Council, the Colonial Secretary presiding. It was agreed to recommend that the following bills be adopted by the Council:—

LAND RESUMPTION.

A sum of three hundred and two dollars in aid of the vote, public Works Extraordinary, Miscellaneous, Compensation for resumption of Lot No. 312 in Survey District IV, New Territories.

This was all the business.

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begu most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desirous to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cravats and Collars resewed on old cravats.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superioress will also be most grateful

for any PAVERS, or old ENVIRATORS to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

Superior, 1909.

Entimation.

OF THE MULTITUDES.

who have used it, or are now using it, we have never heard of any one who has been disappointed in it. No claims are made for it except those which are amply justified by experience.

Commending it to the afflicted we simply point to its record. It has done great things, and it is certain to continue the excellent work.

There is—we may honestly affirm—no medicine which can be used with greater and more reasonable faith and confidence. It nourishes and keeps up the strength during those periods when the appetite fails and food cannot be digested. To guard against imitations and substitutions, our "trade mark" is put on every bottle of "Wampole's Preparation" and without it none is genuine. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphite and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Taken before meals it creates an appetite, aids digestion, renewes vital power, drives out disease germs, makes the blood rich and full of constructive elements, and gives back to the pleasures and labours of the world; many who had abandoned hope. Dr. S. H. McCoy, of Canada, says: "I testify with pleasure to its unlimited usefulness as a tissue builder." Its curative powers can always be relied upon. It makes a new era in medicine, is beneficial from the first dose and represents effective medical treatment of the twentieth century. "You can trust it as the Ivy does the Oak." One bottle convalesces. Watch carefully against imitations. At all chemists here and throughout the world.

12

WEATHER-FORECAST AND STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here:—

Entitiation.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1842.

AERATED WATER:

MANUFACTURERS.

SPECIALTIES:

DRY GINGER ALE.

LIME FRUIT CHAM-
PAGNE.

ORANGE CHAMPAGNE.

STONE GINGER BEER.

PALATABLE

AND

REFRESHING.

Watson's

FRUIT SYRUPS.

mixed with aerated or plain water

make excellent refreshing beverages.

Guaranteed to be made from the

pure juice of sound ripe fruit.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED,

HONGKONG and KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1909.

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NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE)

DAILY—18 per annum.

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Subscriptions for any period less than one month

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The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residence without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 80 cents per quarter.

Single Copy, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

DEATH.

On October 2, 1909, at Wuhu, Captain A. E. Flagg, aged 69.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1909.

THE KENNEDY ROAD ASSAULT
CASE.

Once again the police authorities in Hongkong have received information to the effect that a solitary lady pedestrian passing along that comparatively uneventful path known as Kennedy Road has been attacked by a gang of ruffians Chinese coolies. At certain hours of the day, Kennedy Road is practically deserted, although it is a favourite walk in the evening with many who are confined to sedentary duties during the day. It was during one of those quiet spells in the afternoon when one of the sisters of the Naval Hospital was struck down

and nearly strangled by a band of thugs the other day and her belongings stolen from her. It was probably due to her wit and self-possession that she suffered no very serious or permanent injuries, but that does not rob the incident of its gravity. Kennedy Road is well within the bounds of the city; for great part of the way people walking along the path can be seen from the waterfront, and it is only where the trees and bushes shade the winding roadway that foot-passengers disappear from view. And it is for a very short distance that they are away from any habitation. Hardly have they left the big rock than they are in sight of a dozen residences. Yet it appears that these Chinese, and it is to be hoped they will be caught and fittingly punished, took all the measures necessary to escape observation and actually succeeded in their dastardly attack without being seen by any outside soul. We do not wish to say a word about the patrol system along Kennedy Road, for the very good reason that we know nothing about it, but an incident such as this cannot be allowed to pass without remark. We know for a fact that the road in question is well patrolled during the two or three hours when it is used by those who like a "constitutional," because we have met Indian constables at every second corner. But is that patrol maintained with the same regularity when it is presumed that no Europeans are likely to appear on the scene? That is the whole question in a nutshell. We have read of women and children being assaulted at the Peak; we have read of Indian policemen being ambushed and killed by Chinese bandits in the New Territories for the sake of \$400 of Government money; and now the lawlessness of the criminal Chinese enters the city itself. This will never do, and the police authorities must see to it that at least the city walks are rendered safe for solitary lady pedestrians.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

* * * A full report of the Legislative Council meeting appears on page 3.

HON. Mr. F. H. May, Mrs. May and family returned to the Colony by the *Empress of Japan* this morning.

Two dust-cart coolies were each ordered to pay \$6 compensation in the Police Court this morning for damaging two sedan chairs.

An Indian named Abdul Pazo was given two months' hard labour at the Magistracy this morning for the larceny of \$50 at Kowloon.

THE American authorities deny the report that America is preparing to make a protest to Japan against the Manchurian Conventions.

The cholera outbreak at Seoul has not abated, and extra physicians are wanted. Consequently the disinfection arrangements are still incomplete.

MARQUIS Katsura, Premier of Japan, will give a dinner at his official residence on the 11th instant to which the members of the International Press Association of Japan will be invited.

A MARINE Court of Inquiry into charges of misconduct on the part of the third engineer (R. H. Ferguson) of the British s.s. *Perseus*, will assemble at the Harbour Office, at 10.30 a.m. on Friday next, the 8th inst.

THE first shoot of No. 2 Company, Hongkong Volunteer Corps, will probably take place on Sunday, 24th inst. The following gentlemen have very kindly offered to give prizes:—Messrs. G. P. Larmert, Andrews and Gloyne.

We are requested to state that in our account of a prosecution at the Magistracy yesterday, it should have been mentioned that the maximum penalty for a breach of certain provisions of the Companies Act, 1885, was \$100 per day, and not \$100 only.

THE King of Siam, on August 30, sent the usual gifts in connection with the funeral of Phra Phiboon Ratana Koon (Kiah Hoon) at Swatow. The deceased was for many years Opium Farmer at Bangkok, and it was from him and some of his friends that the Government took the Farm over.

At the recommendation of Prince Hsiao the brevet rank of Commissioner of Dockyards will be conferred upon H. E. Shang Chi-heng, Provincial Treasurer of Fukien, and he will be entrusted with the management of the Foochow Dockyard which the Government thinks of extending.

THE net profit of the Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., for last year is \$61,850.00, from which it is proposed to pay a dividend of \$1.20 per share, absorbing \$4,000; to transfer to reserve fund \$10,000; to fire and typhoon insurance fund \$2,000; and to carry forward \$1,850.00. The report of the board of directors is unavoidably held over.

THE death is reported of the four-year-old son of Mr. Ijima, Japanese Minister to Peking. The funeral took place on September 26 and was very largely attended. The members of the Diplomatic Corps and others called on Sunday morning at the Japanese Legation to express their condolences. Great sympathy is felt with Mr. and Miss Ijima.

HONGKONG'S BUDGET.

THE GOVERNOR REVIEWS COLONY'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

MR. R. SHEWAN'S ACCUSATION OF "INDIFFERENCE, APATHY, AND SUPINENESS" CONTROVERSED.

OPENING OF THE KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, upon the first reading of the Appropriation Bill being moved and seconded, addressed the Legislative Council this afternoon, in an executive speech, on the financial prospects of the Colony next year.

His Excellency said:—When I introduced the Estimates last year I pointed out that although we had estimated for an increase in 1909 over 1908 on ordinary revenue of \$126,000, due chiefly to increase in some license fees, yet the estimated revenue was \$36,000 below realised revenue of 1907 and \$56,374 below that of 1906. The papers now laid before you show that some improvement has taken place, and the anticipated ordinary revenue of 1909 will, if realised, exceed that of 1908 by \$8,513 and only falls short of 1907 by \$10,168 instead of \$36,000. This, moreover, takes no account of the new liquor duties collected during the current year which, I daresay, will add another half lac at least to our revenue this year. The actual ordinary revenue last year was \$6,034,849 while it is estimated that the probable amount realised this year, irrespective of liquor duties, will be \$6,133,362, which is \$79,666 in excess of the Estimate. The decrease, however, in land sales under ordinary revenue, which were estimated at \$150,000 and will probably yield only \$78,000, eliminates this surplus, and leaves the total anticipated revenue for the current year practically identical with the original estimate—an increase of \$87 only, to which I have said we may probably have a lac to accrue from liquor duties. Poor as the land sales have been this year they are, nevertheless, better than last year by some \$1,500 and if they may be regarded as an index of prosperity it is gratifying to note that they have an upward tendency, however slight. The financial statement shows the estimated balance of assets on December 31 next to be \$1,310,108 as against \$1,073,011 last year, a satisfactory increase of about three lac. From this large reserve we hope in part to build the new typhoon refuge. Our total estimate of revenue ordinary and extraordinary for next year stands at \$6,908,709, and our expenditure is estimated at \$6,951,562, viz., an excess of \$42,753. This in the circumstances is justifiable since I shall explain in reviewing the heads of revenue our estimate is in one or two cases a conservative one, which may probably be exceeded, and on the other hand no sum has been included on account of the contribution of the Imperial Government to the loss on opium, since there has been no time to ascertain the intentions of the Home Government. Generally speaking, our problem this year was to raise sufficient revenue, or to decrease expenditure, to meet the deficit of four lac which in the current year was provided by the so to speak fortuitous appropriation of the Widows and Orphans Fund, together with an extra lac for the difference between the interest paid this year on railway advances, and the amount we are paying for land resumption next year for the railway, with 3½ lac for opium loss and 3 lac for working expenses of the railway for half a year, a total of eight lac. Of this we get a net five lac from liquor and one from stamp dues, while the remaining two are provided partly by retrenchments in expenditure and partly by anticipated increase in the existing sources of revenue. In 1911 we shall probably have an additional six lac to provide on railway account and this I hope will be largely met by the cessation of expenditure on the Post Office and Law Courts and by the increased yield of the liquor and stamp dues. There is, however, no need to anticipate the difficulties of 1911. Turning to the estimates of revenue for next year in detail, Assessed taxes shew an increase of \$38,000 due to the inclusion of new buildings at Quarry Bay, the remainder of the assessment remains much the same as this year. Chair licenses 18,810. Fines and forfeitures have been under-estimated and yield \$5,500 more, especially as it may be anticipated that some will accrue owing to the imposition of liquor dues and abolition of divans. Junk licenses disappear and the revenue on the Opium Farm will be \$1,852,200—a decrease of \$168,800 on the existing contract. Including divan licenses the loss in 1910 is \$23,800. This loss is only half of the amount which I was advised would probably accrue from the closing of divans, and will be covered by the extra duties on liquor. You will recollect that I stated in regard to this question that the first proposal of raising the liquor license fees did not provide for the loss on opium for which, had that proposal been adhered to, additional taxation would have had to be imposed. I have not yet been able to ascertain what contribution towards the sum the Imperial Government are prepared to make and nothing has therefore been inserted. Pawnbrokers are expected, judging by the year, to increase by \$2,300, prospecting decrease by \$2,000. I have made a guess estimate of \$600,000 for the product of the new liquor duties, while \$60,000 is estimated as the cost of machinery for enforcing them, and license fees will probably decrease by \$3,100 leaving a net increase from liquor after a rebate has been made to the military and naval forces of \$108,700. Stamp duties, owing to the new regulation imposing a stamp on receipts over \$10 and to better enforcement will, it is anticipated, yield an extra lac. The fees for local registration of companies, judging by the

where it seemed possible to do so without actual danger to the community, by the light of the new knowledge regarding the dissemination of plague resulting from the researches of the Indian Plague Committee.

DUMPING OF DEAD COPIES.

The substitution of methods which are less onerous to property owners and involve less interference with domestic privacy in the matter of disinfectants, etc., have already, I hope, resulted in a considerable restoration of confidence. (Applause). Together with the formation of street committees and dispensaries they have effected a decrease in dumping which has been most marked. With reference to the Registrar General's department I spoke last year of the institution of street committees in connection with the new dispensaries and I expressed the hope that by enlisting the co-operation of Chinese we should put an end to the disgraceful and barbarous practice of abandoning corpses in the street and harbour. The number so abandoned in 1906 was 1,447. In 1907 it was 1,723, the decrease, having taken place entirely in the last few months when the new system began. This fell to 989 in 1908 and up to the end of September this year the number is only 261, or say, 348 for the year. I heartily congratulate the department and the Chinese who have assisted in this result. The audit expenditure is increased by \$894 for the railway work for the last half of the year and by \$1,040 charged by the Postal Agencies should be exempt from payment of the 20 per cent mail contract which should only be levied on the net profit, if in the future any profits are ever made. The Secretary of State supported my view, but he now informs me that he is appointing a Commission to inquire into the whole question of the mail contract. So the question remains in abeyance. If during this coming year a satisfactory arrangement by which Hongkong shall be entirely relieved of all loss on this account is not arrived at, it will be open to this Government to decline to undertake them any longer, and it cannot be said that we have not done our utmost in the interest of British interests in the Far East. Meanwhile the question of mail contracts is to be fully investigated. The total postal expenditure shows a decrease of \$1,500.

HARBOUR DEPARTMENT.

At the Harbour Office the replacement of a first by a fifth grade telegraph clerk effects a saving of \$1,400, and the vote for coal for launches has been reduced by \$1,100. The large sum for fog signalling at Gap Rock last year is non-recurring, and is therefore decreased by \$2,100. The net saving in the whole department amounts to about \$4,700, and a further saving of \$1,500 appears under special expenses of a buoy for Cusy Rocks. The only considerable change in this department is that in consequence of the new liquor duties the collection of the will devolve upon the Superintendent of Imports and Exports. I have decided that this office shall until further notice be detached from the *ex officio* duties of the Harbour Master. The Superintendent of Imports and Exports remains directly responsible to me for the collection of the liquor duties. The cost of his staff, and all incidental expenses, will be met from a lump sum of \$2,000, for which provision has been made, and when the system has gradually evolved itself during the first experimental year we shall be able in the budget of 1912 to distribute this vote, and insert in their proper places the actual staff which experience will have shown to be necessary, and the various other charges involved. I may observe that this cost will not be entirely included in the Harbour Office; a part will be incurred by extra staff in the Government Analyst's department, and part may appear under Police. The Observatory, shows little change except that an increase has been allowed for meteorological telegrams which will add to its efficiency. The Director concurred with the Retrenchment Committee that when the post of Assistant Meteorologist falls vacant it need not be filled.

OPPORTUNITY FOR EXPLANATION.

In running through each department it has been my object not merely to explain changes in figures but to inform you and, through you, the community, at large of all matters of interest and importance which have occurred during the current year or are in anticipation in the approaching year. It is unavoidable that this should greatly prolong my speech on this occasion, but for my own part I welcome this annual opportunity of explaining matters of policy and of progress and I am sure I shall not exhaust your patience in doing so. It is the one occasion upon which the Government, which is entrusted with the welfare of this community, has an opportunity to speak, of giving an account of its stewardship, and of enlisting the interest of its inhabitants, in the Colony in the various matters not directly connected with legislation, and which therefore do not ordinarily come before this Council.

WIRELESS STATION AT PRATAS.

In regard then, to the Observatory, we have not yet heard of the establishment of the wireless station which the Government of the Philippines undertook to bear half the net loss for the coming year, while the Colony of Weihaiwei will bear any loss accruing from the conduct of its Post Office. His Majesty's Government suggested that those Agencies which show a loss should be required to contribute, and I have accordingly caused a letter to be written to each of them informing them of the terms of the telegram from the Secretary of State, and inviting them to bear a half of the remaining deficit or a quarter of the whole loss. I am still in correspondence on this subject, and the matter could not be settled in time for precise adjustment in the Estimates before you owing to the long delay of nearly eighteen months before I receive a definite reply to my representations to the Home authorities. The present arrangement is provisional for one year only, and the Postmaster-General anticipates that the loss will decrease owing to the increased railway facilities between Shanghai and other ports and the terminus of the Siberian Rail at Dairen by which transit charges to Siberia are assured. The Agencies began to show a loss in 1908, in which year including the mail contract on gross receipts it amounted to \$5,172, of which Shanghai accounted for \$39,485. For the current year the loss is estimated at \$53,260 (Shanghai \$40,440, or without mail contract \$17,200). I have been moving this matter, as you are aware from my statements in the budgets of the last two years, ever since I have been in the Colony, and I am glad to have succeeded in inducing the Treasury to recognise the responsibility of

SUBSIDARY COINS.

Under "redemption of subsidiary coins" there is an increase of \$4,000. The estimate is calculated to cover the loss on discount of subsidiary coins received as legal tender during the year and not as in the last two years to cover the cost of demonetising by withdrawing those coins from circulation and selling them to be melted down as bullion. In 1908 a sum of \$1,600 was estimated for this purpose and the actual expenditure was \$1,647, which included notes in hand. In 1909 the same estimate of \$1,600 and the actual expenditure is estimated

at \$134,000, which gives a total of nearly three lakhs, in three years. For my own part I can see no use in withdrawing our currency from circulation so long as its depreciation below par value is obviously due not to an excess in the quantity but to the existence of a par value coinage which is no legal tender and which circulates at a discount and influences the value of our own. If then our coinage is shown to be redundant it will, in my view, be time enough to take steps to withdraw a portion. Meanwhile it seems to me it is unnecessary to cover this loss. While the whole question remains as yet undecided our financial position is difficult. The matter is, however, one which affects the trade and commerce of the Colony and I am referring the question to the Chamber of Commerce and the China Association which are representative bodies entitled to speak for those interests, and as a sum has been provided in the Estimates over excess of that provided during the last two years that the policy of demobilisation was in operation, either policy can be followed so far as the Estimates are concerned. The actual loss incurred by Government by payment of discount on subsidiary coins is calculated at \$16,777. I cannot leave this question without a reference to the larger aspect of it. The attitude of the Government has been described as one of apathy and devoid of a definite policy. This is incorrect. There are two lines open to us. One is to adopt some vigorous methods of restriction of Chinese coinage, the other is to await the result of the pressure now being brought to bear upon the Chinese Government to recognise their coinage and especially to control the issue of their mints. The former would, no doubt, result in the rehabilitation of our small currency. It would also probably result in a great influx of that currency from China, and compel us to large measures of demobilisation which at the present moment our finances can ill afford. It is urged by those who oppose it that it would interfere with the free operation of trade, especially among the Chinese; that to enforce it would require measures which would be highly unpopular; that would be presented in Canton, and that, finally, the companies who suffer are few and that the remedy is in their own hands, either to refuse non-legal tender or to put up their fares or prices. Those who advocate the second line of policy urge that, although many years have passed without anything effective having been done by the Chinese Government, the last year or two has seen a movement the result of which we ought to wait before taking a plunge in the dark. During last year we were awaiting the return of His Excellency Tang Shao-ji, who had been sent to Europe and America with the special object of studying this question. Since his return one important edict has been issued which a home paper describes as a foundation stone of the Mackay Treaty. It enacts that all coins now current of whatever value shall be melted of one standard of fineness and one authorised pattern. Meanwhile the necessity for increasing her import duties is daily becoming more imperative and Great Britain and other countries have declined to agree with the question of like coinage and coinage are simultaneously dealt with. In these circumstances, I think, legitimate to hope that the decree I have referred to is the beginning of a real attempt to deal with this matter. I made no attempt within a few days of my arrival in this Colony to ascertain the views of the merchants and bankers and financiers of Hongkong upon this vexed question, and in August, 1907, I appointed a large and influential committee to investigate and report upon it. The report was by no means unanimous and the majority were divided amongst themselves on several issues. By a narrow majority they recommended that the first of the two policies, namely, one of restriction of Chinese coins. But I think, though I am not certain, that the Chairman, my good friend on the right, agrees with me that it would be better to defer action at present. The Chamber of Commerce and the China Association, however, advised against this policy. In the circumstances I have advised it most advisable up to the present to adopt the course advised by these two bodies, and that is a definite policy which does not denote either apathy or indifference. During the coming year we shall judge whether events justify us in continuing this policy or adopting the alternative. The matter is too large to deal with on this occasion in detail and it would be better to discuss it separately should any unofficial member desire to raise the issue.

MR. SHERMAN'S ACCUSATION.

I cannot, however, leave it without a passing reference to a speech delivered by a prominent and greatly respected resident who, formerly occupied a seat at this Council. Speaking as the Chairman of the Canton and Macao Steamboat Company he stated that a loss of \$8,388 had been incurred by the company on subsidiary coin during the half year. I disregard the charges of lack of wisdom, courage or foresight and the accusation of indifference, apathy and supineness which the speaker stated to be amazing even for this Government and which his audience applauded and I come to the facts. I have here an extract from a letter addressed to me unsealed from the mapping director of Messrs. Buttfield and Swire and he says that he considers it his duty to write, in explanation of the statements to which I have alluded, which he describes as irrelevant and fallacious. He proceeds to explain that as Messrs. Buttfield and Swire are working in agreement with the Canton-Macao Steamboat Company he is qualified to speak. He informs me that nearly to nicely-five per cent of the earnings on the Canton line are collected on board in subsidiary coin and must always be collected on board. Nothing that the Hongkong Government can do would change this custom of paying on board or cause passengers to pay in anything but subsidiary coin. At present they pay in Hongkong sub-coin and Canton sub-coin as both are at the same discount. If Hongkong barred Canton sub-coin from import into circulation in Hongkong it would not make any difference to the Chinese passengers who

would only then pay in Canton sub-coin as the cheaper money and if the steamers attempted to collect Hongkong sub-coin, assuming that by prevention of Canton sub-coin our sub-coin could be raised to par, the passengers would travel by other steamers not imposing this condition. It follows that the boat company has to accept that which is offered in payment of passage money and the sub-coin would still have to be sold at market rates. Again, assuming that Canton sub-coin is barred out of Hongkong and that Hongkong sub-coin is by this action rated to par it is reasonable to suppose that with the Hongkong market closed against Canton sub-coin might even go to a greater discount than at present and therefore the boat company would be worse off than they are now, for it is certain that under these conditions most of the sub-coin collected on board would be Canton sub-coin which they would have to sell at market price in Canton. The boat company could not by any means they possess force passengers to pay Hongkong sub-coin. It is, moreover, a fact that the boat company with themselves did raise the rate of passage money to compensate for the discount on the sub-coin we are forced to receive and the boat company's accounts speak for themselves. I will not quote further from Mr. Law's interesting letter which is devoted to argument the policy of restricting Canton sub-coin and to justifying the present policy of the Government. It is only on this one occasion during the year that the Government has an opportunity of justifying or at least explaining its action. Charges of apathy and indifference are brought against it and I have thought it fitting to put this other side of the matter before the Council. My friend, Mr. Shew, can debate the facts at issue in this particular matter with Mr. Law. For my own part I am only concerned to demonstrate to the Council that there is no apathy or indifference on the part of the Government. I am watching the signs of the times and am ready at any moment to adopt such a course as may recommend itself and meet with the approval of the merchants and bankers. Taking into due consideration the political issues involved, the cost of the taxpayer, and the effect on trade as a whole and not merely to one company.

SUNDAY SAVINGS.

Reverting to the Estimates, economy in telegrams sent by Government results in a saving of \$3,000. The vote for the Widows and Orphans Fund expenses is no longer necessary now that the fund is transferred to Government, but it has been retained for next year to meet the fees of the actuaries who are making the valuation. It appeared last year on the Treasury. The transfer has been reduced by \$1,000. Under the heading of "judiciary" there is a saving of about \$2,000 due to new appointments under the Supreme Court and a new head, as I have already described is opened under D.O. with transfers from various other departments the total amounting to \$3,542. The cost increase in the judiciary amounts to \$7,194. With regard to the police, reductions have been effected as in other departments by the creation of a new district officer. One lance-sergeant has been abolished in the New Territory. The Retrenchment Committee recommended two. The Retrenchment Committee also recommended the sale of No. 3 launch, but I have decided to retain her with a stoker and seaman in charge, to take the place of either of the other launches who under repair. This effects practically the same reduction in cost and avoids the necessity of the whole crew of a launch remaining idle while it is under repair. The saving amounts to \$9,684. The transfer from "miscellaneous services" of \$14,000 equalisation in exchange on Indian police pensions, however, brings the total up to \$63,279 and covers a decrease of about \$7,000 into an increase of about \$1,000. With regard to the prison, four warders and one chief warden, four assistant warders and seven guards have been dispensed with on the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee, at a saving of over \$9,500. Under the heading of "medical" a new medical officer for the New Territory and Railways is provided from June 1909 until the railway is expected to open. Hitherto two-thirds of his salary has been borne by railway funds. On the other hand, one assistant medical officer of health at Kowloon has been abolished under the Sanitary Department vote. The abolition of the *Hospital*, to which I shall allude later, effects a saving of some \$5,500, including the temporary staff at Kennedy Town Hospital. The "other charges" vote which had a tendency to increase each year and are not fully expended have been reduced, as you will see, in many cases. Under the heads incidental expenses, medicines and appliances, and especially provisions for patients. The post of assistant bacteriologist has been abolished and a Chinese licensee substituted. The total medical vote is decreased by \$11,650—in the Sanitary Department the principal clerk has been abolished and the Secretary, whose former duties are now largely performed by the Head of the Department, is placed on a lower rate of pay, a saving of about \$6,000. The second assistant medical officer of health, the remaining sanitary surveyor and three inspectors are abolished, leaving 24 and one storekeeper, 10 artisans, 3 boatmen, 1 market overseer, and some minor staff, effecting a total saving of over \$16,900. The other charge votes have also been considerably decreased, two large items amounting to \$5,800 being transferred to the Public Works revenue and the amount provided for coolies labour. Disinfectants, incandescent light, paint, rent, amounts in all to about \$13,200. The opening of Mataukok slaughter-house, on the other hand, involved some extra staff which will be more than recovered by fees. The total saving effected is \$50,84. The Forestry Department shows little change. There is a small saving on education.

EDUCATION.

Provision is made for the additional master at Queen's College in view of the increase in

school fees and the small school at Aberdeen has been closed as the attendance was insufficient. It had long ago been decided to bring Queen's College under the Education Department whenever Dr. Wright's service should terminate and this has now been accomplished. It involves a saving of \$900 for the examination fees. A further instalment of dual desks is provided for at a cost of about \$1,000 and \$800 has been set apart for scholarships to Queen's College from the district schools. At Saipingpo, Yaumai and Wanchai the purchase of desks is completed which saves \$2,000. The amounts for grants under the Code continue to increase and reaches the large sum of \$15,000. I propose to examine this question during the coming year. The Technical Institute has proved to be a more valuable institution. The vote for the lecturing staff is increased by \$2,000. The total education vote is increased by about \$5,320 and it is anticipated that this will be much more than met by increased fees.

MILITARY CONTRIBUTION.

Under "Defence" there is the usual 20 per cent of revenue which in consequence of the increased revenue we have to raise to meet expenses amounts to a larger sum than last year. The Secretary of State has informed me that he proposes to appoint a committee to inquire into the incidence of this contribution. I have already expressed to you my own view that the Colony cannot complain of having to pay only very little over a quarter the cost of defence without any contribution to the navy, though I am of opinion that the mode of levying it might be altered so as to better out Mr. Chamberlain's object of making it fall less heavily in years of depleted revenue. Under the "other charges" for the volunteers, considerable reductions have been made with the concurrence of the commandant, amounting to \$5,20. In the Public Works Department one senior ex-engineer has been appointed as second assistant in order to cope with the additional work in the office and one new overseer has been created. A land surveyor has been appointed in place of two second grade surveyors and a new scale of pay adopted for these officers involving with incremental rises a total increase of \$3,216. The other charge votes are increased by \$10,800 which is deducted from the miscellaneous service vote under public works recurrent and placed under its proper heads. The votes for drawing materials and survey work is increased by \$1,000 to meet increased work. Under public works recurrent the miscellaneous service vote of \$11,000 disappears. \$6,800 is included for cestui-vests taken from the Sanitary department, the total being thus a decrease of \$1,500. Under charges on account of public debt, you will find that whereas \$7,68,000 was provided this year for interest on railway advances, no sum is provided this year. It is the usual custom to charge interest on capital during construction to capital account and I have obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State to do so. \$482,911 will have been paid out of revenue during the present and past two years on this account and the amount for the next four years is estimated at \$30,000. This will add eight lacks to the railway cost, the repayment of which will under the operation of a sinking fund, be spread over a long term of years instead of falling in its entirety upon the Colony now. You are aware that the line is expected to open for traffic on July 1st and it would hereafter seem proper to charge only half the interest on capital to construction account. The line will, however, only be opened by utilising the contractor's "overland" loop line and as Messrs. Leigh and Orange's contract will not be completed during the year a very integral part of the construction will still be proceeding not up to but beyond the end of next year. I think that it is legitimate to charge interest on capital and construction for the whole of 1910 and to charge it to open line account from the 1st of January, 1911.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Pensions do not call for any remarks as they show an estimated decrease of \$3,000. Charitable services is increased by the additional grant to the New Tung Wah Hospital in Kowloon of \$7,100. I will, as usual, run briefly through the programme of public works for the coming year. For the Law Courts we set aside \$105,000 and for the Post Office \$130,000 and these sums, I am glad to say, are the last large votes for those great works. Only \$75,000 is estimated to be required to complete both in 1910. Public latrines absorb the same sum as has been devoted to this object during the past few years. The gradual replacement of offensive private latrines and urinals and the provision of public conveniences, if necessary, by resumption of the site required on which \$92,692 has been spent to the end of 1909 is a measure of sanitation which I regard as thoroughly practical and necessary and of urgent importance. \$32,000 is provided to complete the new market at Kowloon which is not only greatly required but will be remunerative in fact. The total cost will be \$66,000 and the expenditure to 1909 is \$24,000. This is largely a refund as \$16,000 will be unexpended this year. The delay of steel work. The necessity for the extension of No. 2 Police Station was described by me last year. I regret that the Director of Public Works has not yet been able to commence the work but a beginning will be made shortly and the sum shown in the estimate is a re-vote of the remainder. Taipo Land Office requires \$2,000 to complete and the steps to the ballroom at Government House show a sum of \$1,200. This work will be completed during the current year and the sum carried forward to next year is the retention-money payable after six months of maintenance by the contractor in accordance with the terms of the contract. The extension of the Public Works Department offices will be completed this year at a cost of \$2,000 more than the original estimate, for it has been found necessary to add a second story and a covered way in order to accommodate the staff. The sum is \$35,000. This is for the various urgent minor works for which necessity is shown during the year. They will, I hope, include the Beacons on Bensans and Douglas rocks, and the small pier at Saitung. With regard to the typhoon refuge, under revenue, you will find that \$90,000 is expected to be realised from the special light dues, and this is entered against the work. The remainder of the ex-

pense during the coming year will be debited to the special fund, and defrayed from the Colonial reserves. The sale of the dredger will also add to the funds in hand for the work. The amount including the cost of the dredger, already spent, is \$36,693, which is not so much as we had hoped to expend, but the delay in getting forward with the work is due to the necessary time occupied in preparing the working plans. The deepening of Causeway Bay has been pushed on rapidly and will be completed this year. The sum shown, viz. \$1,000, is the balance of the estimate and is retention money due to the contractor on the expiration of the period for which he is responsible for maintenance. The total cost is \$74,000. The sum due for resumption of Marine Lot 29, which was borne on this year's estimates, has not fallen due for payment. Half, namely, \$10,700, will be paid this year, and half next year. Albany filter beds reconstruction and extension has proved a costly undertaking, totalling about \$18,000. The sum of \$16,000 falling due next year is retention money, and \$5,000 is a re-vote from this year, but I am glad to say, will complete this work. Kowloon Waterworks form some of the great undertakings on which this Colony has embarked, and which call forth the admiration of visitors. Its cost is \$1,191,630, and the sum provided next year, \$17,520, is all that is required to complete it. The vote for miscellaneous waterworks has been increased next year from \$15,000 to \$18,000 in order to admit of improvement of Mr. Tooker's catchwater (Tyman). A twelve-mile main will be laid from the Albany filter beds to convey the Tyman water to West Point, and for this \$12,000 will be expended in 1910. We shall already have spent \$10,000 for the pipes this year. West Point will thus not have to rely on Pokfulam reservoir, only, and the additional supply will, I am sure, be greatly appreciated by the Chinese population of that district. The new works for 1910 comprise the following:—(1) Coolie quarters at Kennedy Town Hospital, on the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee supported by the acting P. C. M. O. and by Dr. Stedman I approved the sale of the hospital ship *Hippis*, and thenceforth small-pox patients will be treated in the Kennedy Town Hospital, which is already enormous and surprising. Traders and others who formerly had to make a long detour now go direct and save much time, while from the latter point of view, namely, police control, the patrols are now able to police the district much more efficiently and in less time. As another result of this road construction it is probable that the point at which it leaves the seafront will command a very high price at a pier site. The vote for primary streets is reduced to \$10,000, from \$15,000. Of this \$7,000 will be added to the \$6,000 from the new roads in the Kowloon vote towards forming the *bulib* in Waterloo Road, \$1,000 to lowering the road after the French Convent at Happy Valley to which the Government has long been pledged, \$2,000 for tram diversion on Shaukiwan Road to which the Government also has long been pledged; \$2,000 to complete Reclamation Street, \$1,000 for the Hung Hom district and \$1,000 each for Salisbury Road and Marine Lot 29, the balance being for general works. The vote for \$17,500 for raising Chatham Road is in repayment for work undertaken by the Kowloon-Cantlop Railway, the Public Works portion being completed, this year. This completes the whole of this important improvement rendered necessary by the new reclamation at a total cost of \$51,000. The road on Victoria Peak for which \$300 was provided this year has not been undertaken in the pressure of more important works and we do not propose to proceed with it next year. The reconstruction of *gullies* upon which a sum of \$93,600 will have been spent by the end of this year is now practically complete and only \$600 is allotted next year for completion. A sum of \$15,000 is allotted to training gullies, of which \$5,000 will be spent at Shaukiwan, in which district, as you are aware, the Sanitary Board have made representations on the initiation of the P.M.O. who complained of the prevalence of malaria in the Lyndon Barracks, and we propose to spend about \$3,000 this year, making a total of \$14,500. The expenditure of the rest of the vote has not yet been decided. With regard to finishing tasks and iron pipe, three tasks are completed out of six, and iron pipes have been substituted for earthenware in Bonham Road at a total cost of \$19,263. It is proposed in 1910 to continue the substitution in Garden Road at a "cost" of \$5,000. This, you will recollect, is a part of the Chadwick scheme which the Government has been consistently carrying out for seven years past. Miscellaneous drainage stands at \$43,000, the principal items of which are new drainage works at Shaukiwan, \$7,300, the extension of the drain on the railway reclamation, \$1,100, new S.W. drains near the Yaumai Pumping Station, \$5,000, extension of the sewer near the Yacht Club, \$4,410, extension of sewer near Yaumai Theatre, \$2,140, H.W. drains, Sam-shui-poo, \$4,000, Reclamation Street, \$1,100, and Huk Wu, \$5,000. The sum of \$5,000 is allotted for pushing forward the triangulation of the Colony, which I am glad to say, is making progress. The old heading of this vote is not applicable for many of the old traffic marks cannot be identified, and money is wasted on the work of trying to re-establish them completely. Where they can be found they are included in the triangulation. The vote includes the cost of engaging a temporary man for two years. The sum of \$18,000 will complete the reinforced concrete piers at Green Island and Kowloon City. I do not propose to proceed with the one opposite the Harbour Office at present. Its estimated cost is \$27,000, and the total cost of the two completed will be \$47,734. Blakely Pier roofing is completed, and cost \$8,565 over the estimate, which was due to an alteration made by the Crown Agents and a loss on exchange. The Miscellaneous Works vote is \$35,000. This is for the various urgent minor works for which necessity is shown during the year. They will, I hope, include the Beacons on Bensans and Douglas rocks, and the small pier at Saitung. With regard to the typhoon refuge, under revenue, you will find that \$90,000 is expected to be realised from the special light dues, and this is entered against the work. The remainder of the ex-

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COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

WEEKS IN PORT.		HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.	
STRANGERS.		From October, 7th to 13th 1909.	
HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
7th	8th	Hongkong Mean Time.	Height
8th	9th	Hongkong Mean Time.	Height
9th	10th	Hongkong Mean Time.	Height
10th	11th	Hongkong Mean Time.	Height
11th	12th	Hongkong Mean Time.	Height
12th	13th	Hongkong Mean Time.	Height

Aki Maru, Jap. ss, 3,005, K. Sato, 3rd Oct., Shanghai, 20th Sept., Coal, Pig Iron and Gen.—N. Y. C.

Ascaso, Ger. ss, 1,297, Clasen, 4th Oct., Samarang 21st Sept., Sugar—H. A. L.

Besilis Dollar, Br. ss, 2,797, A. Gow, 4th Oct., Canton 3rd Oct., Gen.—A. K. & Co.

Bouillon, Fr. ss, 95, Le Ball, 30th Sept., Saigon 25th Sept., Rice—Man Fat

China, Am. ss, 3,865, D. E. Friele, 1st Oct., San Francisco 3rd Sept., Honolulu 10th, Yokohama, 21st, Kobe 25th, Nagasaki 16th, and Shanghai 29th, Mail and Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Daiji Maru, Jap. ss, 864, H. Murayama, 6th Oct., Swatow 5th Oct., Camphor and Gen.—O. S. K.

Fooshing, Br. ss, 1,413, T. Lishman, 5th Oct., Canton 5th Oct., Camphor and Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Haitan, Br. ss, 1,831, J. S. Rosch, 6th Oct., Swatow 5th Oct., Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Hanoi, Fr. ss, 747, J. P. Pannier, 6th Oct., Haiphong via Pakhoi and Hoihow 5th Oct., Gen.—A. R. M.

Huangyang, Br. ss, 1,207, The Foothill, 6th Oct., Chin-wa-wei 28th Sept., Coal—B. & S.

Harford, Br. ss, 7,716, Pope, 21st Sept., New York 30th June, and Luban 15th Sept., Kerosene Oil—S. O. Co.

Ischia, Ital. ss, 2,481, G. Belotti, 6th Oct., Bombay 17th Sept., and Siengpore 30th Gen.—C. & Co.

Jacob Diederichsen, Ger. ss, 630, A. Hansen, 5th Oct., Haiphong 23rd Sept., and Hoihow 3rd Oct., Gen.—J. & Co.

Kohchang, Ger. ss, 1,292, O. Rosefelsky, 3rd Oct., Bangkok 24th Sept., Teak Squares, Rice and Meal—B. & S.

Kweilin, Br. ss, 1,200, C. W. Plackett, 1st Oct., Karat 21st Sept., Coal—B. & S.

Lightning, Br. ss, 3,135, A. E. Gentles, 5th Oct., Calcutta via Penang and Singapore 28th Sept., Gen.—D. S. & Co., Ltd.

Manchuria, Am. ss, 8,750, A. Dixon, 5th Oct., San Francisco 8th Sept., and Shanghai 3rd Oct., Mails and Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Mansing, Br. ss, 1,644, G. S. Weigall, 1st Oct., Sandakan 23rd Sept., Timber and Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Michael Jebsen, Ger. ss, 951, J. Petersen, 5th Oct., legal 20th Sept., Sugar and Molasses—J. & Co.

Oppack, Br. ss, 2,517, R. J. Woodget, 6th Oct., Liverpool via Singapore 28th Sept., Gen.—B. & S.

Pheumphon, Br. ss, 1,056, J. H. Scott, 26th Sept., Saigon 22nd Sept., Rice and Gen.—Wo Fat Sing.

Phranang, Ger. ss, 1,021, Fr. von Mangelsdorf, 6th Oct., Bangkok 27th Sept., Rice and Wood—B. & S.

Prinz Sigismund, Ger. ss, 3,300, D. Lenz, 21st Sept., Sydney 26th Aug., and Manila 18th Sept., Gen.—M. & Co.

Proteus, Nor. ss, 1,024, C. Möller, 4th Oct., Bangkok 27th Sept., Rice—Asgaard, Thoresen & Co.

Rajah, Ger. ss, 2,100, H. C. Reher, 28th Sept., Bangkok and Kohchang 21st Sept., Teakwood and Rice—B. & S.

Rygja, Nor. ss, 2,492, Soosden, 26th Sept., from Probolinggo, Sugar—P. & A. S. Co.

Sungkang, Br. ss, 987, W. Stane, 6th Oct., Cebu and Ililo 1st Oct., Ocha, Hemp and Copra—B. & S.

Titan, Br. ss, 5,722, R. Day, 6th Oct., Tacoma via Punt 4th Sept., Flour, Lumber and Gen.—B. & S.

Wakamatsu Maru, Jap. ss, 1,721, U. Aikawa, 2nd Oct., Wakamatsu 27th Sept., Coal—M. B. K.

Yuensong, Br. ss, 1,128, P. H. Rolfe, 5th Oct., Manila 1st Oct., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Zafiro, Br. ss, 1,629, R. Rodger, 5th Oct., Manila 2nd Oct., Hemp and Gen.—S. T. & Co.

Wachow, 9 a.m. 29.96 81

Holloway, 9 a.m. 29.96 81

Pakhol, 9 a.m. 29.96 81

Phanles, 8 a.m. 29.86 75

Tourane, 9 a.m. 29.77 84

C. St. James, 9 a.m. 29.84 81

Apari, 6 a.m. 29.67 73

Manila, 10 a.m. 29.76 82

Legaspi, 6 a.m. 29.74 77

Bacolod, 9 a.m. 29.85 80

Hilo, 9 a.m. 29.86 85

Cebu, 9 a.m. 29.88 83

Aman, 9 a.m. 29.88 83

October 7th, 1909, a.m.

Vladivostock, 7 a.m. 30.00 43 92

Nemuro, 6 a.m. 29.63 79

Hakodate, 6 a.m. 29.85 81

Tokio, 6 a.m. 29.95 84

Kochi, 6 a.m. 29.99 84

Nagasaki, 6 a.m. 30.03 85

Kagoshima, 6 a.m. 29.80 82

Osima, 6 a.m. 29.99 82

Naha, 6 a.m. 29.89 82

Nihonkajima, 6 a.m. 29.86 82

Bohol, 6 a.m. 29.89 82

Chefoo, 6 a.m. 30.17 51

Hankow, 6 a.m. 30.23 50 82

Kuklong, 6 a.m. 30.17 61 72

Shanghai, 9 a.m. 30.17 60 55

Gutai, 6 a.m. 30.13 71 49

Shan-ki Peak, 6 a.m. 30.07 72 50

Amoy, 6 a.m. 29.96 73 63

Taiboku, 6 a.m. 29.87 74 95

Taichu, 6 a.m. 29.88 74

Takao, 6 a.m. 29.88 74

Takao, 6 a.m. 29.88 74

Kosho, 6 a.m. 29.88 74

Escudores, 6 a.m. 29.88 74

Canton, 9 a.m. 30.03 85 64

Hongkong, 10 a.m. 29.97 77 65

Victoria Peak, 10 a.m. 29.97 77 65

Gap Rock, 6 a.m. 29.93 76 65

Macao, 6 a.m. 30.02 76 65

Wachow, 9 a.m. 29.96 73 83

Holhoy, 9 a.m. 29.96 73 83

Pakhol, 8 a.m. 29.96 77 83

Phellon, 8 a.m. 29.97 77 83

Tourane, 7 a.m. 29.86 79 83

C. St. James, 9 a.m. 29.86 81 83

Manila, 10 a.m. 29.81 82 82

Bacolod, 9 a.m. 29.83 75 82

Hilo, 9 a.m. 29.88 80 82

Cebu, 9 a.m. 29.88 85 82

Aman, 9 a.m. 29.88 84 82

Oct. 6 at 10 a.m.

Barometer 29.93 29.93

Temperature 80 80

Humidity 67 62

Rainfall 0.29

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From October, 7th to 13th 1909.

HIGH WATER.

LOW WATER.

Swatow—Per Hainan, 10th Oct., 9 A.M.

Shanghai—Per Hangchow, 12th Oct., 3 P.M.

Nanchang—Per Nanchang, 11th Oct., 3 P.M.

Tsinling, Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin—Per Chingshing, 11th Oct., 11 A.M.

Kobe and Yokohama—Per Yui Branch, 11th Oct., 11 A.M.

Europe, &c., via Tsinling—Per Oceanian, 12th Oct., 11 A.M.

Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Yoko-

hama, Victoria and Seattle—Per Ad. Maru,

12th Oct., 11 A.M.

Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe and Moji—Per Kwei-chang, 12th Oct., 11 A.M.

Singapore, Penang and Bombay—Per Ischia,

12th Oct., NOON.

Manila—Per Tsin, 12th Oct., 3 P.M.

Sandakan—Per Mawang, 12th Oct., 3 P.M.

Singapore, Penang and Colombo—Per

Kanagawa Maru, 12th Oct., 5 P.M.

Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cocktown,

Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart,

Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Ad-

elaide, Dunedin, Perth and Fremantle—Per

Kohchang, 13th Oct., 11 A.M.

Manila—Per Loong-ki, 13th Oct., 3 P.M.

Manila—Per Kwai, 16th Oct., 10 A.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Hon-

kaido and San Francisco—Per Montruria, 16th

Oct., 6 P.M.

Europe, &c., via Tsinling—Per Tricolore, 16th

Oct., 11 A.M.

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per

Namsang, 16th Oct., 1 P.M.

Tientsin—Per Hui-chow, 16th Oct., 5 P.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Hon-

kaido and San Francisco—Per Montruria, 16th

Oct., 6 P.M.

Europe, &c., via Tsinling—Per Tricolore, 16th

Oct., 11 A.M.

Bengal, 16th Oct., 11 A.M.

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

HONGKONG'S EXPENDITURE IN 1910.

The text of the Appropriation Bill, which was read a first time at the meeting of the Legislative Council this afternoon, is as follows:

Whereas the expenditure required for the service of this Colony for the year 1910 has, apart from the contribution to the Imperial Government in aid of military expenditure, been estimated at the sum of five million six hundred and twenty-five thousand six hundred and eighty-three dollars:

Be it enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:

- This Ordinance may be cited as the "Appropriation Ordinance for 1910".
- A sum not exceeding five million six hundred and twenty-five thousand six hundred and eighty-three dollars shall be and the same is hereby charged upon the revenue and other funds of the Colony for the service of the year 1910 and the said sum so charged may be expended as hereinafter specified, that is to say:

EXPENDITURE.

Governor	84,878
Colonial Secretary's Department and	
Legislature	68,542
Registrar General's Department	45,675
Audit Department	28,305
Treasury	59,597
Harbour Master's Department	239,931
Observatory	22,029
Miscellaneous Services	144,107
Judicial and Legal Departments	233,677
Police and Prison Departments	739,157
Medical Departments	236,646
Sanitary Departments	358,018
Botanical and Forestry Department	59,495
Education	237,159
Military Expenditure—Volunteers	42,135
Public Works—Public Works Department	334,582
Public Works, Recurrent	427,600
Public Works, Extraordinary	940,810
Special Land Resumption	374,805
Post Office	444,413
Kowloon-Canton Railway	100,000
Charge on account of Public Debt	176,206
Pension	227,940
Charitable Services	19,456
Total	55,625,683

AN OPIUM TRANSACTION.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

Before Mr. Justice Gompertz (Puisne Judge) in the Summary Court this morning the case was resumed in which the Po Shun Lung firm, of 109, Wellington Street, are bringing an action against Fu Chuo Kai, trading under the firm name of Tsui Shing, to recover the sum of \$300 for breach of a contract dated 18th May, 1909, whereby the defendant undertook to accept and pay for five cases of opium.

From the statement of claim, it appears that the plaintiffs suffered damage by the breach of a contract dated 18th May, 1909 and made between the plaintiffs and the defendant, bearing the chop of Tsui Shing firm, whereby the defendant undertook to accept and pay for five cases of New Pao, containing forty balls in each case at a price of \$25.30 per ball, delivery to be taken in full within two months from the date of the contract. The defendant did not take delivery of or pay for any of the cases either before or after the period of two months.

It was contended on behalf of the defendant that he admitted having entered into a contract with the plaintiffs, but on the 4th June, 1909, an agreement was entered into between the plaintiffs and the defendant to the effect that all outstanding accounts and claims between them should be settled by the payment to the defendant by the plaintiffs of a sum of \$63.67, which was duly paid and accepted in discharge of the alleged cause of action.

The case was adjourned.

TYphoon Warning.

The telegram quoted below was received at the American Consulate-General from the Manila Observatory at 12 (noon) to-day.

October 7th, at 11 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon over N. China Sea moving S.W.

TAOTAI Tong Kai-sion, who arrived at Shanghai on Saturday morning on board the s.s. *Haiming* from the north, is in charge of a batch of 51 students who are proceeding to America on the s.s. *China* to be educated at American colleges. No better guardian for these young men could have been chosen than Taotai Tong, who, having had the advantage of an American education himself, is an accomplished scholar and scientist and cannot fail to direct the footsteps of his charges wisely, sympathetically and auspiciously, along those paths which he himself has trodden with so much distinction.

Very great regret will be felt by many friends at the sad news of the death of Captain A. E. Flagg of the U.S. *Ku-wo*. Captain Flagg was seized with cholera at Anking, and at 10.00 p.m. on Saturday, 2nd inst., when the *Ku-wo* had reached Wuhu he passed away. The remains were buried at Wuhu on the following morning. Captain Flagg, who was an American citizen, was one of the best known and, it may well be said, one of the most popular of the captains on the Yangtze. He first entered the Indo-China service in 1887 as master of the *Kung-wo*, and at a later period commanded the *Xun-wo*, in the days before the *Ku-wo* was launched. The deepest sympathy will be felt for Mrs. Flagg, who is but recently returned from a summer holiday at Chefoo, and for her two daughters, Mrs. Thomas and Mrs. S. H. McKenna.

SUNDAY WORK AT SEA.

SHIP OWNERS OBJECT TO EXTRA PAY.

UNDESIRABLE INTERFERENCE.

A White Paper has been issued containing correspondence which has passed between the Board of Trade and representative shipowners' association on the subject of Sunday labour on British merchant ships.

In January last the Board of Trade sent out a letter addressed, severally to the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, the Shipping Federation, and the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association setting forth that the Board had, under consideration a debate which took place in the House of Lords with regard to, the desirability of restricting, as far as possible, Sunday labour on board British ships when lying in port, whether at home or abroad. The Board stated that they were aware that the varying conditions under which British merchant ships carried on their business in different parts of the world made it difficult, if not impracticable, to lay down hard and fast rules as to what work the crew might properly be required to perform on a Sunday, but they felt sure that they might rely on the co-operation of shipowners in restricting such work within the narrowest possible limits. They were of opinion that any reasonable ground for dissatisfaction might to a considerable extent be removed if the officers and crew of a vessel received extra remuneration in cases where work on Sunday in port was found to be essential. The payment of extra remuneration in the circumstances named was to a large extent the practice at the present time. The inquiry was made whether the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, the Shipping Federation, and the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association saw any objection to the insertion of a stipulation in the printed form of agreement providing that the officers and crew should receive extra pay at a stated rate per hour when called upon to perform work in port on Sunday.

CHAMBER OF SHIPPING'S REPLY.

In the reply received from the Chamber of Shipping, the secretary, Mr. W. H. Cooke, stated that the Executive Council saw great objection to the proposal that the officers and crew should receive pay at a stated rate per hour, whenever they were called upon to perform work in port on Sundays. The practical experience of the Council led them to believe that officers and crew, as a rule, so desirous of receiving extra pay, that if such a hard-and-fast clause as that suggested were to be put into ships' articles, the work of the ship would be planned by the officers so as to render it necessary that work should be performed on board ships in port on Sunday. If this should prove to practice to be the case the effect would, of course, be exactly the reverse of that which the Board of Trade, the Sabatarians, and the Weekly Rest-day advocates desired to secure. It was at present optional for the master of a vessel to decide whether Sunday work in port on board his ship was, under the special circumstances of the particular case, absolutely necessary, and if so then to arrange by special agreement with his men the rate of remuneration which they should receive for the necessary overtime work on any particular Sunday, and the Council did not think that the existing arrangements on this matter should be interfered with in the way suggested by the Board of Trade.

MOST UNDESIRABLE.

The Shipping Federation stated that they had made exhaustive inquiry in every shipping district of the United Kingdom, both with regard to the employment of officers and crew on Sunday and the views of ship-owners upon the proposal. The results of the inquiry showed that work on board ship while in port on Sunday was not only not encouraged by ship-owners, but was habitually restricted as far as possible. The exigencies of the shipping business were such as to require the crew to be constantly at the disposal of the master, though not necessarily at work, and any differentiation in the days of duty applicable to seamen would lead to considerable friction and disorganisation of work on board ship, and so gravely interfere with the efficient dealing with the property at stake. The business of the British shipowner was carried on in active competition with foreign flags, under which wages, food, and other working expenses were substantially less costly than in British vessels. The shipping trade of the country was consequently not in a condition to support any additional burdens which would have the effect of increasing the severity of this competition. The Executive were of opinion that it was most undesirable that there should be any interference with the freedom of contract between shipowners and their employees on the subject of the rate of wages to be paid, and they would not in these circumstances advise shipowners to assent to the insertion by the Board of Trade in articles of agreement of any stipulation providing for extra payment for Sunday labour.

The Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association stated that they were in full sympathy with the views expressed by the Board. It was at the present time the practice of the members of that Association to allow extra remuneration in all cases in which cargo had to be worked on Sunday in port, but the Association ventured to think that the insertion in the articles of clauses providing for such extra pay would lead directly to an increase in the amount of Sunday work performed.

This evening at the lecture Hall adjoining Union Church, Kennedy Road, the opening meeting of the Union Church Literary Club will be held when Mr. S. T. Dunn, B.A., F.L.S., is to give a lecture entitled "To the Far East by the Siberian Railway." The lecture which is open to the public is to be fully illustrated by lantern views, and a good attendance is expected. The chair will be taken by the president, the Rev. G. H. Hichling, M.A., F.R.C.P., who,

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Hongkong, 7th October, 1909. [16]

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2nd December, 1909. [16]

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Hongkong, 6th September, 1909. [16]

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